NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate. BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH,

OFFICE CORNER OF HANOYER AND BRAVER STREETS.

mittee, reported a resolution conferring he rank of Lieutenant General on General Scott, for his gallant

Mr. Davron reported a bill increasing the compensation of District Judge in New Hampshire.

Mr. Youer called up the bill to equalize the grants of land to the several States, for purposes of internal improvements. He explained the bill as equalizing among the States in which the public lands lie, the smong the States in which the public lands lie, the grants for internal improvements made by the act of 1841. The bill grants to the Hillinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiaus, Michigan, Arkannas, Piorida, Iowa and Wissonsin the aggregate amount of nineteen million and seventy four thousand acres.

Mr. Haur said the bill was too important to be passed without full discussion, and after some conversational debate the bill was tabled for the present.

Mr. Haminton called up the bill initing the Habilities of ship owners.

Mr. Badogar said this day was to be devoted to the Territorial bills, and as this bill altered the whole commercial law he hoped it would be laid over.

Mr. Haur expressed similar views, and the bill was laid on the table.

ranvare sitts.

Thirty-seven private bills were received from the House, and referred to appropriate committees.;

The bills yesterday engressed were taken up and

passed. REMUNERATION TO OREGON FOR SUPPRESSING AN INDIAN

The bill remunerating the territory of Oregon for expenses incurred in suppressing the war by the Cayuz Indians in Oregon in 1845, was taken up.

Mr. Douglas explained the bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill creating additional collection districts 'n Oregon was taken up, explained, and engrossment ordered.

dired.

INDIAN LANDA IN MINNESTA.

The bill authorizing the President to purchase a tract of 238,000 acres of land in Minnesota from the Sioux Ludians, was debated, and laid on the table PRASIONS FOR THE WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Mr. Half called up the bill from the House, explanatory of the laws granting pensions to widows of revolutionary coldiers.

Mr. Underswood opposed the bill at great length, and it was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Gwas, the Senate went into executive session; and at half past three o'clock the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1851.

Mr. Barer, (dem.) of Va., moved, and the House esfused, to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

FAT FOR REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES. relief of Charlotte Lynch, who is the only surviving child of Col. Ebenezer Gray, of the Sixth regiment of the Connecticut line, who served in the army of the revolution. It provides five years full pay, as an equivalent for the losses sustained by him pay, as an equivalent for the losses sustained by him by the substitution of the commutation certificates, issued in 1783, for hair pay for life, to which he was entitled under the resolution of Congress of 1785. Members tried to stave off and kill it by a variety of motions, and by calling the yeas and nays. Finally it was passed by 11 majority. Another private bill was debated, but not passed when the House adjourned.

From Washington City.

THE TARIFF - DOMINICAN APPAIRS - GENERAL SCOTT'S MEDAL - THE COMMISSIONER OPPATENTS - THE CALI-

FORMER DRY DOCK, ETC. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1851. thing on the tariff question, and the prospect is that the wholesubject will go over to the next Congress. The Hon. Robert Walsh will go to Hayti. His object is to join the English and French agents in persuading the Dominicans to submit to the government of Souldoque. It is thought that the interests of all parties will be promoted by bringing the whole island

The jury in the case of Campon, tried for murdering

Ragese, returned a verdict of manslaughter. this morning, at the City Hall, by Mr. Burwell, chairman of the committee appointed by the Governor for that purpose. The medal is a magnificent work of art, worthy both of Virginia and the distinguished

I am informed that the statement that Presiden Fillmore has signified to Mr. E wbank, Commissioner of Patents, that he had better resign, is true, and that Mr. Ewbank himself acknowledged it.

The Senate Committee on Navai Affairs have this day agreed, that fif Secretary Graham has made a verbal contract with Daken. Gilbert and Secor, to erect a dry dock in California, the agreement must be economismed. The House committee will report to the same effect on Tuesdey next. The terms are one million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Strocks. of St. Louis, has proposed to erect the dock for civity thousand dollars less; but he refuses to guarantes the government against Daken and Company's patent right. Fillmore has eignified to Mr. Ewbank, Commissioner of

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. BY MORSE'S WAGNETIC TRLEGRAPH. Senate.

"The Senate held no session to-day. Assembly.

For the par redemption of bank notes of this State To stay proceedings and collection of rents on mano tial laude during the pendency of suits. BULLS REPORTED.

The Committee on Salironds reported an act to facilitate the completion of the Lewiston Railroad. The Committee on Elections reported against the petition for amendment of the Election law prevent-ing bribery.

The joint resolutions of the Senate relative to the appointment of a committee to consider the Godewers occasionated in South Gode is referred to three Senators and five Assemblymen.

Incorporating the City of Williamsburgh; amending the act regulating the few of judicial officers in orimical cases; incorporating the Manhatian Steamship Company, amending the Revised Statutes in relation to presention of mechanics and builders.

Asjected.

Hanringung Jan 25, 1851. In the Senate, petitions were presented from Dela ware county against the repeal of the hidnapping laws and several in relation to the incorporation of banks heretofore trequently noticed. A bill was introduced to regulate fishing in the river Delawars, and one to incorporate the Carifele bank.

A resolution was adopted in the House, and a committee of fire appointed, to enquire of the Monnagabela Slack Water Navigation Company, through their President, why the completion of the work to the Vir ginia State Line is delayed.

Lake Navigation, den.

Burrain, Jan 25 1851
Lake Eris is calm and rill. The steamer Hudson arrived from Closeling this morning. She report navigation quite clear, and advertices to leave this port on Tuesday next for Detroit, and Intermediate ports. The weather is quite warm, Nothing has yet been heard of the assassias who

Counterfeiters Atrested. &c.

Perrenungs, Jan. 24, 1861.
A number of persons have been arrested in Alleghanumber of persons have been arrested in Alleghany City on empirion of being extended engaged in counterfelling. The proof against them is said to be very positive.

The river is slowly falling, and measures 5 feet 8 inches

Mr. Alvah Hill. Sheriff of Niagara county, died at

The Steamship Arctic. HALIFAX. N. S . Jan. 25, 1861. The steamship Arctic will not sail from here till

late this afternoon, taking three hundred chaldrons of coal. A heavy northerly wind is prevailing.

New ORL PANS, Jan. 24, 1851.

It has been discovered that the paying teller of the Bank of Louisiana, is a defaulter to the amount of \$80,600. He is missing, and is supposed to have committed suicide. The bank offers a reward of \$600 for

FORT PLAIN, N. Y. Jan. 24. 1861.

The Fort Plain Bank has to day declared a semiannual dividend of five per cent, payable on the 4th
February next, beingithe profits of the lest six months.

OGDENSBURGH, Jan 25, 1851 The most severe gale that has visited us for many years, occurred yesterday. It blew off one hundred feet of the roof of the freight house, and did much damage to other buildings, as well as to vessels in the harbor. The schooner Fairfield was capelzed and sunk

BALTINGER, Jan 25, 1261. About a dozen prisoners have made their escape from the Ellicott Mills jail. Two have since been arrested Several negro stealers were among them.

Meteorological Observations.

BY MORE'S LINE, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET

ROCHESTER, Jan. 25.—9 A M.

Cloudy, but pleasant; wind southeast. Thermometer 36. Wind quite raw.

8 P. M.—Weatrer has been very fine all day, the sun has shown clear and bright; warm and spring like. Thermometer 36.

August Jan. 25.—9 A M.

Thermometer 36.

Augurn, Jan. 25-9 A. M.

Very fine, clear morning, bids fair for a beautiful day; wind southeast. Thermometer 36.

8 P. M.—Clear, warm and pleasant; a strong wind from the southwest; snow nearly all gone; roads very muddy; thawing. Thermometer 47.

Pleasant, although a little cloudy; wind west. Ther prometer 31.

8 P. M.—Fine spring day, clear and pleasant; warm south wind. Thermometer 49.

Oswsoo, Jan. 25—9 A. M.
Bright and pleasant morning; light west wind. Ther

Bright and pleasant morning; light weet wind. Thermometer 12.

8 P. M.—The day has been bright, clear and pleasant, it is now a beautiful starlight evening; wind southwest. Thermometer 25. Snow leaving rapidly.

Pleasant morning; aunchine, and clear weather, colder than for the last few days; wind southeast; sleighing here and couth gone. Thermometer 27. Barrometer 20 900.

8 P. M.—We have had a one, beautiful clear day; the weather has been quite mild; thawed all day. Thermometer 34. Barrometer falling.

Anany, Jan. 25—9 A. M.

Beautiful morning, clear and pleasant. Mercury in barometer 64. Barometer 30 38, Thermometer 23. Wind northeast.

8 P. M.—Clear and pleasant evening. Thermometer 40. Wind couth.

Mild and pleasant, and sun shining brightly; no wind. Thermometer 58.

8 P. M.—Mild and pleasant day, with a clear sky;
pleasant breeze from the south; sleighing has almost
left us. Thermometer 58.

Quence, Jan 25—8 A. M.

Thermometer 10 above. Barometer 59 96. Wind
northwest; weather beautifully clear.

Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer 16. Be rometer 30 30. Wind northeast.

Tonosto, Jan. 25-3 A. M. Beautiful, clear morning Thermometer 34.

BY BAIN'S LINE, OFFICE 29 WALL STREET. Wind from the west. Thermometer 52. Barometer 29 30. Not very clear but pleasant morning. SP M.—Velm and pleasant till 5 P M. when a bisk south wind oprung up. Thermometer at 6 P M. 33. The Hendrick Hudson arrived from Cleveland.

Weather clear and pleasant, quite like spring. Thermometer 48. Wind nearly south.

Four Plain, January 25-3 P. M.
Warm and clear. Thermometer at noon 46; at 8 P.
M. 27.

Washington, January 25-5 P. M. Clear. Thermometer 55. Clear and mild. Thermometer 52. Wilderd clear, wind south. Thermometer 47. Pentapeteres, January 25-8 P. M. Clear and pleasant; wind south. Thermometer 43.

Clear; growing cold. Thermometer 57. Clear. Thermometer 35

Nozwicz, January 25-7 P. M Very pleasant. Thermometer 35. Clear. Thermometer 84.

New Haven, January 25-7P. M. Clear; wind west. Thermometer 88. Barnogroat, January 25-7 P. M. Clear, pleasant evening. Thermometer 34. Clear pleasant evening. Thermometer 26.

Got b Dottans -A correspondent of the Wash-Goid Doulars —A correspondent of the Washington Globe publishes an extract of a letter frem Mr. Patterson, the director of the mint at Philadelphia, by which it appears we are shortly to have a thower of the lilipoinan currency. Mr. P. says:
—I beg, therefore, to state, that the difficulty referred to in the letter to Mr. Brady was altogether a temporary one, and had no reference to the general ability of the mint to furnish coin in any pieces, and in any amount required. You have a temporary one, and had no retexence to the general shilty of the mint to furnish coin in any pieces, and in any amount required. You have been already informed, that gold coins require to be separately weighed, or adjusted, before they are stamped. To effect this object, however, we require delicate scales, which, as they can only be manufactured by the most skilful workmen, are procured with some difficulty. In consequence of the immense coinage now required of us, combined with a sudden and usprecedented demand for the smaller gold coins, the number of a fine tig scales at our disposal has proved to be insufficient. We have three different manufacturers engaged to comply the deficiency, and we shall receive from them from four to five new scales per week. As fast as they are received, new adjusters are employed. The average number of pieces which may be adjusted in a day is about six hundred; so that for each new scale received we are reinforced, for gold coinage, to the amount of \$15,600 per month in gold dollars, \$39,000 per month in quarter eagles, and in praportion for the larger pieces. Our present force enables us, in addition to the larger pieces, to adjust and coin about half a million per month in quarter eagles and gold dollars. The expected increase in the supply of scales will add a weekly increase to that amount of some \$25,000 in the same coin, to continue in a rithmetical progression till the demand ceases. Let me hard. The expected increase in the supply of scales will add a weekly increase to that amount of some \$25,000 in the same coin, to continue in arithmetical progression till the demand ceases. Let me again assure you that the question as to our coining ability in gold is simply one of scales, and hands to provide for their adjustment. As I can see no resson to doubt that these can be procured to any extent required, I have a prifect assurance that the mint will be found equal to all the demands for coinsign which may be made upon it.

I have observed in the newspaper press some animadversions upon the mint for its neglect to supply the public demand for small silver coins, and even for the copper coins. I take this occasion, therefore, to mention that we have coined all the silver required of us, in the pieces demanded, and will have a surplus on hand to secure prompt pus front for future deposits. As to the cooper coins, we have a large supply in our vaults, which we would be very side to the corper coins,

we have a large supply in our vaults, which we would be very glad to dispuse of.

Bord Romeny of Adatts's Express Office at Richmond. Value of the front and fellows a clove of clock on Wednesday ught, the front after of Measter Adams & Co.'s express effice, at Richmond, Values and the first and office. Robert Mealpin, of Louisiana, to be Superintendent of the Express of the Express of Indiany, viz 1-\$1,000 in rotes of the Express of Indiany, viz 1-\$1,000 in rotes of the Express of Indiany, viz 1-\$1,000 in rotes of the Express of Indiany, viz 1-\$1,000 in Baltimore notes, and about \$200 of various denominations and bunks. A package of \$500 was strongely left unfouched. The Esquire superintendent of the United States Mint at Philiadelphia. Given By June 1 have been committed by some one femiliar with the premises. The lock—a common one—was not injured; but traces of guine were showered by the explosion; but, as both these exist were showered by the explosion; but, as both these exist were faptened mode, it is probable tout, after a fling the property, a slow match was applied, and the true faptened mode, it is probable tout, after a fling the property, a slow match was applied, and the freedy of the Exchange Hotel, opening on Fourteenth street, not far from the vost office. The contents of the Exchange Hotel, opening on Fourteenth street, not far from the vost office. The contents of the base are contents of the Exchange Hotel, opening on Fourteenth street, not far from the vost office. The contents of the base are contents of the base and account the house match of the Exchange Hotel, opening on Fourteenth street, not far from the vost office. The contents of the base and account the house match as a formal steed of the Exchange Hotel, opening on Fourteenth street, not far from the vost office. The contents of the base and account the house of the base from different house, while the preparation of the trial and the rest of the boses are east fire the nich and it is coved with premanent of the streets to contents of the basing the fourteenth account of the third state of the base of the base o

Interesting Description of the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

[From the Washington Republic, Jan. 22.]

On the first floor of the northeast corner of the Post Office Department in this city are four rooms, occupied by thirteen skilful and industrious clerks. These rooms stand two and two on each side of a passage-way, in which well-filled mail bags, of a goodly size, are piled crilingward. We often see a clever wagon load of them there, and a man busy carrying them into one of the rooms; but the pile appears to grow no less. Whether the faithful porter is condemned to the fate of Sisyphus, and made to toil forever in the removal of a burden that as constantly regains its place, is a subject worthy the inquiry of the curious. Moved by a desire for the acquisition of useful knowledge, we entered the extreme corner room the other day, and were not a little surprised to find as lofty a pile of stuffed mail bags on the inside as on the outside of the partition. Mr Hoover was very hard at work in endeavoring to reduce its altitude, untying the strings and tumbling the contents into a great large trough. We asked him what the sacks contained, and were informed that it was dead letters. A silent "h" being the nearest approximation to a dead letter of which we had any knowledge, we resolved on still further prosecuting our investigations, and soon ascertained that any sealed puckage for which a post-master cennot find a proper claimant, within three months from the time of advertising it, is called a dead letter, and that the aggregate of all such from the post offices of the United States constitutes the exhaustless heaps that had so perplexed us. The trough sometimes gets heaping full, and then Mr. Hoover assists Mr. Shedd. And what does Mr. Shedd? His duty is to separate the dend letters and their winding-sheets, the post bills the are wrapped around them from the quarterly returns that accompany them from nineteen thousand one hundred and fifty six postmasters, and then to pase the letters in basketsful to Mr. R

ly ascertained.

Mr. Wallace has committed to him the duty of Mr. Wallace has committed to him the duty of registering and sending letters originating in the executive offices, to those offices respectively; of returning to the House of Representatives during its session, all free letters emanating from the capitol, and of receiving all applications for lost or missing letters, searching for the same, and answering inquiries. These duties at times involve a reference to the bureau of depredations, conducted by Minjor Trott, of which we shall hereafter have occasion to speak.

ed by Misjor Trott, of which we shall hereafter have occasion to speak.

This whole division of the Post Office Department is, in connection with other important duties, under the supervision and control of J. Marron, Eeq., Third Assistant Postmuster General; and all the officers we have named, operate under his special direction. It is to him that communications in relation to the dead-letter office are addressed.

The dead letters containing no remittances are never read; and those containing no remittances are lecked into only so far as it is necessary to obtain a clue to their proper ownership.

locked into only so far as it is necessary to obtain a clue to their proper ownership.

The whole number of dead letters returned to the department we can only vaguely estimate. Thus, in one quarter, the bulk of opened letters equalled about 6,000 bushels, crammed; each bushel is supposed to contain 1,000 letters. The number returned in a quarter is, therefore, about aix millions, or twenty-four millions a year.

Unclaimed moneys, less the discount, are handed over to the general treasury, subject to the de-

ed over to the general treasury, subject to the demands of the rightful owners; but we believe that, for the helf-year ending June 30, 1850, the amount of these was not more than about \$4,700.

Drafts, deeds, and other papers of value, and also

of these was not more than about \$1,700.

Drafts, deeds, and other papers of value, and also jewelry, mementorer, &c., are preserved in the dead-letter office. These are often recovered by their owners. In one instance, not a great while since, a gentleman, for want of certain documents believed to have been lost from the mail, tound himself is the power of an usecrupulous person, in a matter in which property to the amount of ten thousand dollars (all the gentleman was worth) was involved. As a possible means of obtaining the papers, he applied to the dead-letter office, and in about three minutes they were produced. The package had been improperly addressed.

Dead letters are usually unpaid letters. The custom of prepayment has become vastly more general since the reduction of postage to five and ten cents. Is the fourth quarter of 1850, the number of dead letters received from Cinciannii, not prepaid, was 8,700; the number prepaid, 1,300. In the third quarter of 1850, the prepaid letters from the Boston Post Office numbered 1,512, effectures not prepaid, 9,401. These instances are taken atrandom.

We have necessarily abridged our narrative of the operations of the dead-letter office; pet we doubt not we have supplied facts both novel and interesting to the pablic.

Appointments by the President,
By an early he advece and consent of the Sense.
Bland Ball of Vermont, to be Second Computator
of the Trursus;
Ellies S Terry, of Indiana, to be Second of the General Land Office.
Robert Mcalpin, of Louisinza, to be Superintendent
of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.
William In Superintensa.
Edward C Dale, of Pennsylvania, to be Treasurer of
the United Stales of Mint at Philosophia.
Gideon S. B clamed of Massachusetts, to be Commit of
the United Stales of American at the Lapest Good Sope,
alexandra M. Rose, of New York, to be Commit of
United States of American at the Lapest Good Sope,
alexandra M. Rose, of New York, to be Commit of the
United States of American at the Lapest Good Stope,
alexandra M. Rose, of New York, to be Commit of the
United States of American at St. Ostkarbes,
John Johne, of Ohio to be Treasurer of the U States.

Theatricals.

Bowers Theatre.—To-morrow evening, a bill of very attractive features is presented for the amasement of the patrons of this popular and prosperous establishment. The entertainments will commence with the tragic play of the Templar" The character of Gaston is March; by Mr. J. R. Scott; Aymer de la Reche, by Tilton; Bertrand by Mr. Fenno, who is an excellent actor and great favorite; Isoline by Miss Wemyss, and the other characters by an excellent stock company. Bearcely a week passes, that Hamblin and his excellent stage manager. Mr. Stevens, do not introduce some novelty, and we are glad to perceive their exertions to please the hundreds who nightly fill the house, are properly appreciated by our citizens. The entertainments will conclude with the nautical drams of "Our Bon of the Sea." which is nightly witnessed by audiences who testify their pleasure by repeated cheering.

Baoadwar Theatre.—The splendid romantic spectacle of "Paustue" has been triumphantly successful, the house being crowded every night with the largest assemblages of our citizens. The Carrival scene is entirely remodeled. The scenery is the most gorgeous we have ever seen. The view of Venice, with gondolast passing to and fro. and clied with masqueraders preparatory to the approaching Carnival, is a very imposing sight. The obureh yard by moonlight—the garden and manelon of the Count—the bay of Naplesthe illuminated banquet hell—the grand Greek divertisement, and the palace disappearing, and discloring Pandemenium, are all the most magnificent scenic productions we have ever witnessed. This beautiful piece will be produced to morrow evening, with Dyott, Conway, Mrs. Abbott. Mad Ponisi, and other eminent artists. The performances will commence with the new comedy of "My Heart's Idol" with Pyott, Conway, Mad. Ponisi, and Mrs. Abbott, in the leading characters.

Central the great frink comerities and recenture. It playing with great success in New Orleans. The success of the acting on singley in progression of the acting of the acting of the acting towns.

Before Judge Screw, and Alexanea Gordin and Dodge, Jan. 22.—Somboure.—Parioth Kaien. controls of the acting the progression of the downs. The second in the control of circuit was extended to important the control of circuit was extended to important the control of circuit was extended to important the circuit of the control of circuit was extended to important the circuit of the control of circuit was extended to import the circuit of the control of circuit was extended to import the circuit of circuit was extended to the circuit circuit of circuit was extended to the circuit of circuit was extended to the circuit circui

Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court —
This case is brought here by writ of error directed to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky.
The facts in the case, so far as they are material to the decision of the court, are briefly as follows:—The defendant in error is a citizen of the State of Kentucky, and three negro men whom he claimed and held as his claves, were received on board the steambat Pike, at Louisville, without his knowledge and consent, and transported to Cincinnati, and from that place excaped to Canada, and were finally lost to him.

The proceedings before us were instituted under a statute of Kentucky, in the Leuisville Chancery Court, against the plaintiff in error, to recover the value of the slaves which had thus escaped; and in default of the payment by them, to charge the boat itself with the damages sustained. Strader and Gorman were the owners of the boat, and Armstrong the master.

walter of the payment by them, to charge the boat itself with the damages sustained. Strader and Gorman were the owners of the boat, and Armstrong the mater.

The plaintiff in error, among other defences, insisted that the regrees claimed as slaves were free; averring that some time before they were taken on board the steamboat, they had been sent, by the permission of the defendant in error, to the State of Obio to perform service as alaves; and that in consequence thereof they had acquired their freedom, and were tree when received on beard the boat.

It appears by the evidence that these men were musicians, and had gone to Ohio on one or more occasions to perform at puolic entertainments; that they had been taken there for this purpose with the permission of defendant in error by a man by the name of Williams, under whose care and direction he had for a time placed them; that they had slavays returned to Kentucky as soon as this brief service was over; and for the two years preceding their escape, they had not left the State of Kentucky, and had remained there in the service of the defendant in error is their lawful owner.

The Louisville chancery court finally decided that the negroes in question were his slaves; and that he was entitled to recover \$3.000 for his damages. And if that sum was not paid by a certain day specified in the decree, it directed that the steamboat should be sold for the purpose of raising it, together with costs of suit. This decree was afterwards aftirmed in the court of appeals of Kentucky, and the case is brought here by writ of error upon the judgment.

Much of the argument on the part of the plaintiffs in error has been offered for the purpose of nowing that the judgment of the State court was erroreous in deciding that these negroes were slaves. And it is fesisted that their previous employment in Ohio had made them free when they returned to Kentucky. But this question is not before us. Every State has an undoubted right to determine the states in this respect are restrained smaller that the time of advertising in called a proposal from the time of advertising in called the protection of the control of the control

and declared that his people of that territory should be entitled to and only all the rights, privileges and advantages granical to the people of the territory morthwest of the Oblo. And by the act of blacch 2, 1806, chapter ID, (2 Stat at large, 322) it was enacted that has inhabitants or the then territory of New Orleans should be entitled to and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and attentages accured by the ordinance of 1787, and at the time enjoyed by the people of the Miscle sippl territory.

In the case above mentioned, Permoli claimed the pretection of the clause in one of the six articles which provides for the freedom of religion, alleging that it had been violated by the First atunicipality. And he brought the question before this court upon the ground that it had never included by the First atunicipality. And he brought the question before this court upon the ground that the his insidetion under the ordinance. But the court had because a State and dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction. This opinion is, induced, conduced to the territory in which the case arose. But it is evident that the ordinance cased to be in force when Louisians became a State and dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction. This opinion is, induced, conduced to the territory in which the case arose. Eut it is evident that the ordinance cannot be in force in the States formed in the states of contents of the ordinances and pledges of the Congress of the old confedention and the ordinance in not in force in Ghot.

But the whole question upon the ordinance of 1787, and the acts of Congress we endaring and obligatory than those of the force in Ghot.

But the whole question upon the ordinance of 1787, and the acts of Congress we endaring and obligatory than these of the congress we ending it to other by the sum of the congress we endaring and obligatory than the end of the congress we end to be in the s

ordinance of the old confederation. As we have already said, it ceased to be in force upon the adoption of the constitution, and cannot now be the source of jurisdiction of any description in this Court.

In every view of the subject therefore, this Cours has no jurisdiction of the case, and the writ of error must, on that ground, be dismissed.

Superior Court.

Present Justices Oakley, Sandford and Paine:
Jan. 25. Decisions. Emory T. Pease ads. Win. Collyer.

Motion to set aside report of referees denied, without costs to either party, on plaintiffs stipulating to deduct from the report \$15, with interest from its date. Unless he so stipulate. report of referee set aside; costs to abide the event of the suit, and rule of reference dismissed.

missed
Lewis B. Griffin, appellant, eds. the Mayor, Aidermen
and Commonalty of the City of New York.—Judgment
at the special term affirmed, with costs.
Educard Roberts vs. Jesse F. Randel.—Appeal dismissed, with \$10 costs.
John D. Dales vs. Fictor G. Aubudon—The same.
Charles E. Megrath ads. Cornelius J. Van Wyck—The
same.

same.

Next Wednesday is the last day for filing notes of issue for February term.

Cen rus for 1850. The following returns from this State have been Northern District. 1840.

ø	Before published 880,524	1,025,0
	Saratoga 40,542	45.0
	Washington 41.095	44.7
	Opeida 85,345	99,8
	Onondaga 67,915	85,1
	Cattaraugus 28,803	38,5
	Jefferson 61,028	68.1
	Chemung 20,731	28.5
	Tompkins 38,113	28,3 39,7
2	Albany 68.536	93,2
	Fulton 18,038	20,1
	Wayne 42,068	44,9
	Monroe 64 912	87,3
	Steuben 45,985	63,7
	Otsego 49,163	48.7
	Rensselaer 60,303	73,4
	Clinton 28,157	40,0
	Allegany 30,185	37,6
	Total	1.989 9
	Increase in ten years	312,6
	Southern District. 1840.	1960
	Columbia 44,237	43.0
	Dutchess	58,9
	Greene	33,1
	Kings 47,613	138,8
	New York312,932	515.3
		57.1
	Orange	57,1
	Putnam 12,825	14,1
	Putnam	14,1
	Putnam 12,825 Queens 30,224 Richmond 16,985	14,1 37,0 15,0
	Purnam 12,825 Queens 30,224 Richmond 16,985 Rockland 11,874	14,1 37,0 15,0 16,9
	Putnam 12,825 Queens 30,224 Richmond 16,985 Rockiend 11,974 Suffelk 32,469	14,1 37,0 15,0
	Putnam 12,825 Queens 30,224 Richmond 16,985 Rockland 11,874 Suilivia 32,469 Suilivian 15,630	14,1 37,0 15,0 16,9 36,8
	Putnam 12,825 Queens 30,224 Richmond 16,985 Rockland 11,874 Suffelk 32,469 Sullivan 15,630 Ulster 45,424	14,1 97,0 15,0 16,9 36,8 25,0 58,8
	Putnam 12,825 Queens 30,224 Richmond 16,985 Rockland 11,874 Suilivia 32,469 Suilivian 15,630	14,1 37,0 15,0 16,9 36,8 25,0

 Rutland
 29,196

 Addison
 24,886

 Orange
 27,973

 Chittenden
 22,870

 Washington
 23,508

 Celedonia
 21,891

 Franklin
 24,531

 Orleans
 13,844

 Lameille
 10,475

 Essex
 4,226

 Grand Isle
 3,883

The following are the returns from thirty-six counties of the State of Illineis. They show a population of 320,362. In 1840, the same counties had 189,387. Of the sixty-three remaining counties, twenty-six are sorth of Springfield. In 1840,

911	the whole population of the State was a	76,183 -
	1850.	184
	Johnson 4,121	3,62
	Clark 9,676	7,45
	Morgan* 16,066	19,54
	Perry 5,278	3,22
ä	Montgomery 6.236	1,49
	Saline1 5 588	
	Washington 6,962	4,81
ö	Union 7,666	6.62
	Gallatin* 5,449	10.76
ä	Lawrence* 6 132	7,05
ı	Warren 8,232	6,7
	Bond 6,143	5,00
	Kane 16,716	6.14
ķ0	Do Page 9,220	3,6
	Peoria	6,1
,	Marion 6,720	4,7
Ħ	Pulaskit 2,628	-
	Sapgamon* 19,237	14.7
	Hamilton 6,362	3,9
	Clay* 4,290	3,2
۲	Richland 4,012	
ij	Shelby * 7,894	6,7
۱	Franklin 5,379	3,6
	Jefferson 8,099	6.7
	Cook	10.2
	Jersep 7.500	4,6
	Calheun 3.228	1,7
ě.	Brown 7.225	4.1
,	McDopough 7,70%	6.3
ŧ	St Chair 20,181	13 6
	Enneciph	7.9
ħ.	Jnelesen 5,760	3,5
	Ctinton 5,140	3.7
	McLenn	6,5
ö	Livingsten 1,550	7

Formed since 1840. 'Divided since 1940 Anderson Charleston* ... 21,410 20,267 20,247 10,988 17,405 20,143 20,143 21,358 33,359

٠,					
ı	Wedgenia	VERGETIAL	Æ		
3	County Proc Pop. Slaves	County. Free Pag. 34			
1	Alleghnay 2818 060	Lenis 0,862	8		
	Augusta 19.000 5.847	Leo 9.480	8		
	Mreeks 5 427 21	Legan B 483			
	Darleur 8:003 115	Marshall 10 080			
	Boone 3.054 18				
	Bath 2479 940		1,0		
	Berhlag 2773 1.000		1,0		
	Crbell 5 919 28	STATE OF THE PARTY			
	Clarks 8.758 3.61		19		
	Doddridge 2 543 III				
ķ.	Fairies 7 482 0.254				
H	Feyotte 5.799 150				
y	A STATE OF PERSONS ASSESSED.		- 3		
P	The second secon				
6			317		
			- 1		
ì	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		-7		
b					
			10		
į.	The state of the s		2		
			43		
			*		
			- 1		
			2		
þ			2		
Н		4 Wetch 9 809	13		
P			19		
n	Tatewell 8 532 E.				
8		8 Wroming 1 593			
Ÿ		Towns and the second			
	X 15195		4		
2	Char Clay 2416 27	54 Loudon 16 405	Z.		
ø			4		
e	banquier puld bil	1 Hew Kent	ā		

I alf past twaits o'clock to-day .